THE

LONDON PRACTICE:

OR, AN

Eaſy, Expeditious, *and* Practical

METHOD

TO

Determine the Amount of any Quantity, at any Price.

Advertiſement.

IN *New-ſtreet* upon *Horſely-down*, are taught, *viz.*

Arithmetic in all its Parts.

Merchants Accompts after the *Italian* Manner.

Algebra.

Geometry.

Trigonometry, both Plain and Spherical.

Navigation.

Aſtronomy, and other Parts of the Mathematicks.

By THOMAS CROSBY.

5d

THE London Practice:

OR, AN EASY, EXPEDITIOUS, And PRACTICAL METHOD TO Determine the Amount of any Quantity, at any Price.

Being very Neceſſary, and of great Uſe to all *Merchants*, *Tradeſmen*, and others.

By THOMAS CROSBY, *Teacher of the Mathematicks.*

LONDON:
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THE PREFACE.

WHEN *Subjects that have been already handled by many, are propoſed to publick View, it is natural and very reaſonable to enquire, Wherein it differs from others. In Anſwer to ſuch an Enquiry, I ſhall only ſay, That I know of no contracted Rules (ſo general as theſe are) but require much more Skill and Underſtanding to comprehend them. What induced me to make theſe publick, was the Uſefulneſs of ſuch a Method, if generally practiſed in Schools.*

Schoolmaſters know, how well pleaſing it is to Parents, to ſee their Children readily anſwer ſuch Queſtions as are propoſed to them in the Way of Buſineſs; and how much it concerns their own Credit and Intereſt, to bring them as ſoon as poſſible to the Peformance of it.

Therefore I humbly conceive ſuch a practical Method as this, ſo plain and comprehenſive,

henſive, and ſo expeditious, will be very acceptable to them; eſpecially, conſidering it naturally requires the next place to Diviſion, in the Order of Arithmetic.

What put me upon the compoſing of this, was the Method I have uſed in teaching of Arithmetic, (following the Example of that famous and renowned Mathematical School of Chriſt's Church Hoſpital, *where I had the Happineſs to have my Education;) which is, to teach both Vulgar and Decimal Fractions compleatly, before I enter on the Golden Rule.*

This giving ſome (tho' but a ſeeming) Advantage to neighbouring School-Boys, over mine, gave riſe to this practical Method, which I have uſed with great Satisfaction, both to myſelf and others, for ſeveral Years.

Another Inducement to the Publication of this, was the Uſefulneſs of it to every one, in any Buſineſs whatſoever.

It is ſo plain, that every one, who hath not forgot his Multiplication Table, may with one View comprehend it.

It is ſo expeditious, that the Amount of any Quantity, at any Price, may be obtained with the Pen or a Piece of Chalk on the Counter, as ſoon, if not ſooner, than by thoſe Tables ſo commonly made uſe of by Shopkeepers for that Purpoſe.

This

This practical Method being the first of this kind, that I have ever seen or heard of, and being wholly of my own composing, I take the Liberty to distinguish it from all other useful, contracted, and excellent Methods, by the Name or Title of The London Practice; *and shall leave it, whether acceptable or not; reserving to myself this Satisfaction, That I have sincerely aim'd at what is useful, altho' in one of the meaneſt Ways; and do hope it will be found much more considerable for its Use, than I think it is for the Degree of Skill that was necessary to compose it.*

I have been very much sollicited to publish the Method I have used in teaching of Arithmetic; it being the Opinion of some, that many Schoolmasters would thereby be inclined to follow my Example; and did compleat a Treatise for that Purpose, wherein I laid down all the Examples wrought at large, that I used in my private School. But the many Treatises done by the Hands of very ingenious Men, now extant, with some other Reasons, prevented me.

It treats of Arithmetic in the following Manner: First, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, *and* Division; *then the same in* Decimals, *and afterwards in* Vulgar Fractions; *with all the Examples wrought*

wrought Decimally. *Then follows the* Golden Rule, *wherein is contained* Fellowſhip, Intereſt, Exchanges, Purchaſes, *&c. And every Example wrought not only by* Vulgar Arithmetic, *but alſo* Decimally: *With ſeveral Contractions and Obſervations, in the like Manner not heretofore publiſhed. The which, if God permit, I may now ſpeedily preſent to your View.*

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WHICH depends chiefly on MULTIPLICATION, and requires thoſe who practiſe it, to be very ready and perfect in the TABLE of MULTIPLICATION: I ſhall therefore lay down ſuch a TABLE, that will give you the Product of any two Numbers not exceeding 12.

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Multiplication Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

The Uſe of this Table is eaſy, and is thus read; 2 times 2 is 4, 2 times 3 is 6, 2 times 4 is 8, *&c.* 3 times 3 is 9, 3 times 4 is 12, *&c.* as in this Table is expreſſed. Wherein you may enter with your two Figures, the one above the other on the Side, and the Square anſwering to them both, in the common Angle, contains the Product of theſe two Numbers. But to come to the Work itſelf.

RULE

RULE I.

If the Quantity do not exceed 12, then multiply the Price by the Quantity, it anſwers the Queſtion.

EXAMPLE I.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
2 Yards at	00	03	06	*per* Yard.
			2	
Anſwer	00	07	00	

EXAMP. 2.

3 Ells at	00	05	09 ½	*per* Ell.
			3	
Anſwer	00	17	04 ½.	

EXAMP. 3.

5 Stone at	00	02	03 ¼	*per* Stone.
			5	
Anſwer	00	11	04 ¼.	

EXAMP. 4.

7 Hundred at	00	13	06 ¾	*per* Hundred.
			7	
Anſwer	04	14	11 ½.	

EXAMPLE 5.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
9 Thouſand at	03	: 18	: 06 ¼	*per* Thouſand.
			9	
Anſwer	35	: 06	: 08 ¼.	

EXAMP. 6.

10 Hundred Wt. at	05	: 17	: 09 ½	*per* C. Wt.
			10	
Anſwer	58	: 17	: 11	

EXAMP. 7.

11 Tun at	04	: 19	: 10	*per* Tun.
			11	
Anſwer	54	: 18	: 02	

EXAMP. 8.

12 Pipes at	07	: 19	: 11 ¾	*per* Pipe.
			12	
Anſwer	95	: 19	: 09	

THAT theſe Operations may be clearly underſtood, I ſhall dictate ſome of them, which may ſerve for the reſt, *viz.*

EXAMP. 8. Multiply the Price by the Quantity, thus; firſt, 12 times 3 *farthings* is 36 *farthings*, that is, 9 *pence*; carry 9 to the plac

place of *pence*, ſaying, 12 times 11 is 132, and 9 is 141 *pence*, that is, 11 *ſhillings* and 9 *pence*; ſet down 9 in the place of *pence*, and carry 11, ſaying, 12 times 9 is 108, and 11 is 119; ſet down 9 in the place of *ſhillings*, and carry 11, ſaying, 12 times 1 is 12, and 11 is 23, the half of 23 is 11, and 1 remains; ſet down 1 in the place of *ſhillings*, and carry 11 to the *pounds*, ſaying, 12 times 7 is 84, and 11 is 95 *pounds*, which being ſet down, you have the Amount of 12 Pipes, at 7 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *per* Pipe, which is 95 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* as in the Example.

Examp. 7. 11 times 10 is 110 *pence*, that is, 9 *ſhillings* and 2 *pence*; ſet down 2, and carry 9 to the place of *ſhillings*; then 11 times 9 is 99, and 9 is 108; ſet down 8, and carry 10, ſaying, 11 times 1 is 11, and 10 is 21, the half of 21 is 10, and 1 remains; ſet down 1, and carry 10 to the *pounds*, ſaying, 11 times 4 is 44, and 10 is 54, which being ſet down, gives 54 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* for the Price of 11 Tun, as in the Example.

Examp. 6. 10 *half-pence* is 5 *pence*, carry 5, ſaying, 10 times 9 is 90, and 5 is 95 *pence*, that is, 7 *ſhillings*, and 11 *pence*; ſet down 11, and carry 7, ſaying, 10 times 7 is 70, and 7 is 77; ſet down 7, and carry 7, ſaying, 10 times 1 is 10, and 7 is 17, the half whereof is 8, and 1 remains; ſet down 1, and carry 8, ſaying, 10 times 5 is 50, and 8 is 58; ſo you have 58 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* for the Price of 10 Hundred Weight, as in the Example.

Examp.

EXAMP. 5. 9 *farthings* is 2 *pence farthing*; ſet down 1 *farthing*, and carry 2, ſaying, 9 times 6 is 54, and 2 is 56 *pence*, that is, 4 *ſhillings* 8 *pence*; ſet down 8, and carry 4, ſaying, 9 times 8 is 72, and 4 is 76; ſet down 6, and carry 7, ſaying, 9 times 1 is 9, and 7 is 16, the half whereof is 8, and 0 remains; ſet down 0, and carry 8, ſaying, 9 times 3 is 27, and 8 is 35, which being ſet down, gives 35 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ for the Price of 9 Thouſand, as in the Example.

EXAMP. 4. 7 times 3 *farthings* is 21 *farthings*, that is, 5 *pence* 1 *farthing*; ſet down 1 *farthing*, and carry 5, ſaying, 7 times 6 is 42, and 5 is 47 *pence*, that is, 3 *ſhillings* 11 *pence*; ſet down 11, and carry 3, ſaying, 7 times 3 is 21, and 3 is 24; ſet down 4, and carry 2, ſaying, 7 times 1 is 7, and 2 is 9, the half whereof is 4, and 1 remains; ſet down 1, and becauſe there are no *pounds* in this Example to be multiplied, ſet down 4 in the place of *pounds*, and ſo you have 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ for the price of 7 Hundred Weight, as in the Example.

Theſe Examples being well underſtood, will render the following Examples very eaſy, which entirely depend thereon; and therefore I ſhall proceed.

RULE

RULE II.

IF the Quantity exceed 12, multiply by two ſuch Numbers as will produce the Quantity.

EXAMPLE I.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
14 Gallons at	00	06	08	*per* Gallon.
			2	
The price of 2 Gallons	00	13	04	
			7	
The price of 14 Gallons	04	13	04	

In this Example you ſee I firſt multiply the price by 2, and then that Product by 7, becauſe twice 7 is 14, which are two Numbers that produce the Quantity.

EXAMP. 2.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
27 pounds at	00	02	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	*per lb.*
	00	08	00 $\frac{3}{4}$	the price of 3 *lb.*
	03	12	06 $\frac{3}{4}$	the price of 27 *lb.*

Becauſe 3 times 9 is 27, I therefore firſt multiply the Price by 3, and that Product by 9.

EXAMP.

EXAMPLE 3.

l. *s.* *d.*

36 Score at 00 : 17 : 09 ¼ *per* Score.

03 : 11 : 02 the price of 4 Score.

32 : 00 : 06 the price of 36 Score.

See this Example again wrought by the Numbers 3 and 12, which multiplied, make likewiſe 36, as follows,

00 : 17 : 09 ½

02 : 13 : 04 ½ the price of 3 Score

32 : 00 : 06 the price of 36 Score.

EXAMP. 4.

54 Dozen at 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* *per* Dozen. Multiply by 6 and 9.

01 : 17 : 09

11 : 06 : 06 the price of 6 Doz.

101 : 18 : 06 the price of 54 Doz.

EXAMP. 5.

81 Load at 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* *per* Load. Multiply by 9 and 9.

03 : 14 : 09

33 : 12 : 09 the price of 9 Load.

302 : 14 : 09 the price of 81 Load

EXAMP.

EXAMPLE 6.

108 Tuns at 5 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼ *per* Tun. Multiply by 12 and 9.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
05 :	19 :	11 ¼
71 :	19 :	03 the price of 12 Tun.
647 :	13 :	03 the price of 108 Tun.

EXAMP. 7.

132 Pieces at 25 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* ¾ *per* Piece. Multiply by 12 and 11.

25 :	19 :	11 ¾
311 :	19 :	09 the price of 12 Pieces.
3431 :	17 :	03 the price of 132 Pieces.

EXAMP. 8.

144 Acres at 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *per* Acre. Multiply by 12 and 12.

03 :	14 :	02 ½
44 :	10 :	06 the price of 12 Acres.
534 :	06 :	00 the price of 144 Acres.

RULE III.

IF no two Numbers will produce the Quantity, then multiply by two ſuch Numbers as come neareſt the Quantity, and to the laſt Product add the Price of that which remains, to make up the Quantity.

EXAMPLE I.

29 Pound at 4 *d.* ¾ *per lb.* Multiply by 4 and 7, and add the price of 1 *lb.*

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
00	00	04 ¾	
00	01	07	the price of 4 *lb.*
00	11	01	the price of 28 *lb.*
00	00	04 ¾	the price of 1 *lb.*
00	11	05 ¾	the price of 29 *lb.*

EXAMP. 2.

38 Stone at 3 *s.* 5 *d.* ½ *per* Stone. Multiply by 6 and 6, and add the price of 2 Stone.

00	03	05 ¼	
01	00	07 ½	the price of 6 Stone
06	03	09	the price of 36 Stone
00	06	10 ½	the price of 2 Stone
06	10	07 ½	the price of 38 Stone

EXAMP

EXAMPLE 3.

69 Dozen at 14 *s.* 9 *d. per* Dozen. Multiply by 11 and 6, and add the price of 3 Dozen.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
00	14	09	
08	02	03	the price of 11 Doz.
48	13	06	the price of 66 Doz.
02	04	03	the price of 3 Doz.
50	17	09	the price of 69 Doz.

EXAMP. 4.

76 Score at 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d. per* Score. Multiply by 12 and 6, and add the price of 4 Score.

03	18	09	
47	05	00	the price of 12 Score.
283	10	00	the price of 72 Score.
15	15	00	the price of 4 Score.
299	05	00	the price of 76 Score.

RULE III.

IF no two Numbers will produce the Quantity, then multiply by two ſuch Numbers as come neareſt the Quantity, and to the laſt Product add the Price of that which remains, to make up the Quantity.

EXAMPLE I.

29 Pound at 4 *d.* ¾ *per lb.* Multiply by 4 and 7, and add the price of 1 *lb.*

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
00	00	04 ¾	
00	01	07	the price of 4 *lb.*
00	11	01	the price of 28 *lb.*
00	00	04 ¾	the price of 1 *lb.*
00	11	05 ¾	the price of 29 *lb.*

EXAMP. 2.

38 Stone at 3 *s.* 5 *d.* ½ *per* Stone. Multiply by 6 and 6, and add the price of 2 Stone.

00	03	05 ¼	
01	00	07 ½	the price of 6 Stone
06	03	09	the price of 36 Stone
00	06	10 ½	the price of 2 Stone
06	10	07 ½	the price of 38 Stone

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l.	*s.*	*d.*	
00	14	09	
08	02	03	the price of 11 Doz.
48	13	06	the price of 66 Doz.
02	04	03	the price of 3 Doz.
50	17	09	the price of 69 Doz.

EXAMP. 4.

76 Score at 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d. per* Score. Multiply by 12 and 6, and add the price of 4 Score.

03	18	09	
47	05	00	the price of 12 Score.
283	10	00	the price of 72 Score.
15	15	00	the price of 4 Score.
299	05	00	the price of 76 Score.

EXAMPLE 5.

95 Hundred at 7 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* *per* Hundred. Multiply by 10 and 9, and add the price of 5 Hundred.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
07	16	08	
78	06	08	the price of 10 Hund.
705	00	00	the price of 90 Hund.
39	03	04	the price of 5 Hund.
744	03	04	the price of 95 Hund.

EXAMP. 6.

116 Thouſand at 5 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* Thouſand. Multiply by 10 and 11, and add the price of 6 Thouſand.

05	18	10	
65	07	02	the price of 11 Thouſ.
653	11	08	the price of 110 Thouſ.
35	13	00	the price of 6 Thouſ.
689	04	08	the price of 116 Thouſ.

EXAM-

EXAMPLE 7.

141 Pieces at 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d. per* Piece. Multiply by 12 and 11, and add the price of 9 Pieces.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
02	16	11	
34	03	00	the price of 12 Pieces.
375	13	00	the price of 132 Pieces.
25	12	03	the price of 9 Pieces.
401	05	03	the price of 141 Pieces.

EXAMP. 8.

156 Load at 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d. per* Load. Multiply by 12 and 12, and add the price of 12 Load.

02	09	04	
29	12	00	the price of 12 Load.
355	04	00	the price of 144 Load.
29	12	00	the price of 12 Load.
384	16	00	the price of 156 Load.

Thus you ſee from theſe 3 plain and eaſy Rules, any Quantity not exceeding 156, may be readily computed; and but very few there are who buy and ſell in greater Quantities. But to render this Method yet more extenſive, I ſhall proceed.

RULE

RULE IV.

IF the Quantity exceed 156, then divide the Quantity by 12, and note the Remainder, if any. Then find the price of the Quotient Quantity, and multiply it by 12, and to the laſt Product add the price of the Remainder, if any. So ſhall you obtain the price of the whole Quantity.

EXAMPLE I.

172 Days Work at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Day.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
12) 172 (14	00	02	06	
Rem. 4	00	17	06	the price of 7 Days W.
	01	15	00	the price of 14 Days.
	21	00	00	the price of 168 Days
	00	10	00	the price of 4 Days.
	21	10	00	the price of 172 Days

EXAMP. 2.

192 Feet at 00 : 00 : 08 ½ *per* Foot.

12) 192 (16	00	02	10	the price of 4 Feet.
Rem. 0	00	11	04	the price of 16 Feet.
	06	16	00	the price of 192 Feet.

EXAM-

EXAMP. 3.

279 ſquare Yards at 2 *s.* 5 *d.* ½ *per* Yard.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
00	02	05 ½	
00	07	04 ½	the price of 3 Yards.
02	11	07 ½	the price of 21 Yards.
00	04	11	the price of 2 Yards.
02	16	06 ½	the price of 23 Yards.
33	18	06	the price of 276 Yards.
00	07	04 ½	the price of 3 Yards.
34	05	10 ½	the price of 279 Yards.

12) 279 (23
Rem. 3

EXAMP. 4.

596 Cheſts at 2 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* *per* Cheſt.

02	14	09	
19	03	03	the price of 7 Cheſts.
134	02	09	the price of 49 Cheſts.
1609	13	00	the price of 588 Cheſts.
21	18	00	the price of 8 Cheſts.
1631	11	00	the price of 596 Cheſts

12) 596 (49
Rem. 8

EXAMP.

EXAMP. 5.

915 Pipes at 7*l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d. per* Pipe.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
07	18	10	
63	10	08	the price of 8 Pipes.
571	16	00	the price of 72 Pipes.
31	15	04	the price of 4 Pipes.
603	11	04	the price of 76 Pipes.
7242	16	00	the price of 912 Pipes.
23	16	06	the price of 3 Pipes.
7266	12	06	the price of 915 Pipes.

12) 915 (76

Rem. 3

EXAMP. 6.

1248 Bags at 4*l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d. per* Bag.

04	19	08	
49	16	08	the price of 10 Bags.
498	06	08	the price of 100 Bags.
19	18	08	the price of 4 Bags.
518	05	04	the price of 104 Bags.
6219	04	00	the price of 1248 Bags.

12) 1248 (104

Rem. 0

EXAMP.

Example 7.

1698 Pieces at 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* ¼ *per* Piece.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
02	15	09	¼

12) 1698 (141
Rem. 6

30	13	05	¾ the price of 11 Pcs.
368	01	09	the price of 132 Pcs.
25	01	11	¼ the price of 9 Pcs.
393	03	08	¼ the price of 141 Pcs.
4718	04	03	the price of 1692 Pcs.
16	14	07	½ the price of 6 Pcs.
4734	18	10	½ the price of 1698 Pcs.

Examp. 8.

1883 Tuns at 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* ¾ *per* Tun.

01	17	11	¾

12) 1883 (156
Rem. 11

22	15	09	the price of 12 Tuns.
273	09	00	the price of 144 Tuns.
22	15	09	the price of 12 Tuns.
296	04	09	the price of 156 Tuns.
3554	17	00	the price of 1872 Tuns.
20	17	09	¼ the price of 11 Tuns.
3575	14	09	¼ the pr. of 1883 Tuns.

FROM hence it is evident, that any Quantity under 1883, may be very easily computed. And that this Method may be render'd yet more extensive, I shall add one Example of a greater Quantity, which I think must needs be sufficient to illustrate the Extensiveness of this practical Method, *viz.*

EXAMPLE.

22606 Men at 4 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d. per* Man.

12) 22606 (1883
Rem. 10
12) 1883 (156
Rem. 11

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
04	16	08	
58	00	00	for 12 Men.
696	00	00	for 144 Men.
58	00	00	for 12 Men.
754	00	00	for 156 Men,
9048	00	00	for 1872 Men.
53	03	04	for 11 Men.
9101	03	04	for 1883 Men.
109214	00	00	for 22596 Men.
48	06	08	for 10 Men.
109262	06	08	for 22606 Men.

THE Steps taken in these Operations are evident in themselves; but that they might not seem difficult to any, I shall dictate this last, which may serve for all the rest.

First

First then, I divide the Quantity by 12, and the Quotient is 1883, and 10 remains, and becauſe the Quotient exceeds 156, I divide 1883 by 12, and the Quotient is 156, and 11 remains. Then I find how much Money will ſerve for 156 Men by the third Rule, *viz.* I multiply the Price by 12, and the Product (58 : 00 : 00) by 12, it gives 696 *l.* for 144 Men, (becauſe 12 times 12 is 144) to which I add the Amount for 12 Men, and ſo have 754 *l.* for 156 Men, which being multiplied by 12, gives 9048 *l.* for 1872 Men, (becauſe 12 times 156 is 1872) to which I add the Amount of 11 Men, and ſo have the Amount of 1883 Men, (*viz.* 9101 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) this I multiply by 12, it gives 109214 *l.* for 22596 Men, (becauſe 12 times 1883 is 22596) to which I add the Amount of 10 Men, and ſo have the Amount of 22606 Men, as in the Example.

It remains now to ſhew the Operations of ſuch Examples wherein the Quantity conſiſts of ſeveral Denominations.

EXAMPLE 1.

9 ¼ Yards at 12 *s.* 9 *d.* ½ *per* Yard.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
	00	12	09 ½	
	05	15	01 ½	the price of 9 Yds.
add	00	03	02 ¼	the price of ¼ Yd.
	05	18	03 ¾	the price of 9 ¼.

For ¼ Yard I divide the price by 4.

EXAMP. 2.

27 ½ Ells at 18 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *per* Ell.

	00	18	10 *d.* ½	
	02	16	07 ½	the price of 3 Ells.
	25	09	07 ½	the price of 27 Ells.
add	00	09	05 ¼	the price of ½ Ell.
	25	19	00 ¾	the pr. of 27 ½ Ell.

For ½ Ell divide the price by 2.

EXAMP.

Example 3.

86 ¾ *lb.* at 6 *s.* 9 *d.* *per lb.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
½ *lb.* is	00	03	04 ½
¼ *lb.* is	00	01	08 ¼
	00	05	00 ¾
	00	06	09
	04	01	00 the pr. of 12 *lb.*
	28	07	00 the pr. of 84 *lb.*
	00	13	06 the pr. of 2 *lb.*
	00	05	00 ¾ the pr. of ¾ *lb.*
	29	05	06 ¾ the pr. of 86 ¾.

Examp. 4.

126 Ounces 19 Penny-weight 12 Grains at 5 *s.* 9 *d.* ¾ *per* Ounce.

	00	05	09 ¾
10 *p.wt.* is	00	02	10 ¾
4 *p.wt.* is	00	01	01 ¾
4 *p.wt.* is	00	01	01 ¾
1 *p.wt.* is	00	00	03 ¼
12 *gr.* is	00	00	01 ½
	00	05	07
	03	09	09 the pr. of 12 Oz.
	34	17	06 the pr. of 120 Oz.
	01	14	10 ½ the pr. of 6 Oz.
	00	05	07 pr. of 19 *p.w.* 12 *gr.*
	36	17	11 ½ pr. of the whole.

Examp.

EXAMP. 5.

354 C. Weight 3 Quarter 27 *lb.* at 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d. per* C. Weight.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	03	15	09
12) 354 (29			
Rem. 6			
2 *qrs.* is	01	17	10½
1 *qr.* is	00	18	11¼
16 *lb.* is	00	10	09¾
8 *lb.* is	00	05	04¾
2 *lb.* is	00	01	04
1 *lb.* is	00	00	02
3 *q.* 27 *lb.*	03	15	00¼
	15	03	00 the pr. of 4 C.
	106	01	00 the pr. of 28 C.
	03	15	09 the pr. of 1 C.
	109	16	09 the pr. of 29 C.
	1318	01	00 the pr. of 348 C.
	22	14	06 the pr. of 6 C.
	03	15	00¼ pr. of 3 *q.* 27 *lb.*
	1344	10	06¼ pr. of the whole.

A little to explain theſe two laſt Examples; obſerve in Example 4, having firſt found the Price of 126 Ounces by the foregoing Rules, I proceed for the Price of 19 *penny-weight* 12 *grains* thus, 10 *penny-weight* is half an Ounce, therefore the Price of an Ounce divided by 2 is 2 *s.* 10 *d.* 3 *farthings.* Again, 4 *penny-weight* being the fifth part of an Ounce, I divide the price of an Ounce by 5, it gives 1 *s.* 1 *d.* 3 *farthings*, and 1 *penny-weight* being the fourth part of 4 *penny-weight*, I divide the price of 4 *penny-wt.* by 4, it gives 3 *pence* 1 *farthing*, and 12 *grains* being half of a *penny-weight*, I divide the price of a *penny-weight* by 2, it gives 1 *d. half-penny*; theſe added together is the price of 19 *penny-weight* 12 *grains*, as in the Example.

Again,

Again, in Example 5, having found the price of 354 *C. weight*, the price of 3 *quarter* 27 *lb.* is thus found, 2 *quarters* is half a *C. weight*, therefore divide the price of an *C. weight* by 2, it gives 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d. half-penny*, and 1 *quarter* of a *C. weight* being half of 2 *quarters*, I divide the price of 2 *quarters* by 2, it gives 18 *s.* 11 *d. farthing*, and 16 *lb.* being the seventh part of a *C. weight*, divide the price of a *C. weight* by 7, it gives 10 *s.* 9 *d.* 3 *farthings*, and 8 *lb.* being half of 16 *lb.* divide the price of 16 *lb.* by 2, it gives 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 3 *farthings*, and 2 *lb.* being the fourth part of 8 *lb.* divide the price of 8 *lb.* by 4, it gives 1 *s.* 4 *d.* and 1 *lb.* being the half of 2 *lb.* divide the price of 2 *lb.* by 2, it gives 8 *d.* these added together is the price of 3 *quarters* 27 *lb.* as in the Example.

F I N I S.